R-9

USE AS ORIGINAL NE

OHIO

JAN. 10, 1975

TMIS 00091

Ron Burns

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

1980 SAF	Acres	ha	1966 K
60	42	17.0	NO EQ.
79	35	14.2	93
TOTAL	77	31.2	

ESTABLISHMENT REPORT

REAS RUN RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

WAYNE HOOSIER NAT. FOR., WASHINGTON CO., OHIO

Northeastern Forest Experiment Station

Upper Darby, Pa.

Commercial Forest Land

? Acres

Recommended

W. T. Cowlitt
NE DIRECTOR

Regional Forester R-9

Donald S. Gurton
Supervisor, Wayne Hoosier, NF.

Approved

Director, Div. of Recreation

Deputy Chief, Research

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1972 O—461-871

6200—7 (4/72)

R9 copy

Society of Amer.can Foresters Committee on Natural Areas

NATURAL AREA NOMINATION FORM

Instructions: Complete and forward to Committee along with a sketch type map of the area and a location map (highway map) indicating general location of proposed area. Information on past ownership and management, scientific or educational use, hydrologic features, rare plants or animals or other pertinent facts should be included. Please type. Photos, if available, will be welcomed.

Name of Proposed Natural Area: Reas Run Natural Area

Location: State: Ohio County: Washington Total Area: 77 Acres

Nearest Town and Distance: Marietta (Name) 15 (Miles)

Agency/Owner: USDA Forest Service

Administrative Unit: Wayne-Hoosier National Forest
Natl. Forest, Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge, State, Univ., etc.

Address: 1615 J St. Bedford, Indiana 47421

Permanence Afforded How: U-4 (36 CFR 251.23)
Laws, Regulation, Will, Endowment, Letter of Agreement, etc.

Primary Forest Type:

SAF: SAF-79 (Type Number) Pinus virginiana (Type Name) 35 (Type Area) Acres

Dominant Trees: D.B.H. 1"-13" Hgt. 55 ft. Age 50-60 yrs.

Other Important Types or Vegetation:

	Dominant Trees: Name	D.B.H.	Hgt.	Age	Area
SAF Type, Number and Name. SAF 60	BEECH-SUGAR MAPLE	1-5"			42

Barren, Water, (Buffer Zone) etc: none Acres
Area and Nature

Description of Vegetation and Other Distinguishing Characteristics: Old field virginia pine & 2nd growth hardwoods

Elevation: 720-110 (Range and Average) Feet Topography: low, but fairly steep ridges and hills (Level, Rolling, Steep, etc.)

Geology and Soils none
Alluvial, Volcanic, Moraine, Podsol, Serpentine, Etc.

R9 IS Run

Justification Briefly outline why this tract should be designed an SAF natural area:

The floristics of this tract provide an unusual opportunity to study unique problems associated with dynamics of plant succession. The hardwood stand is without special interest but it provides a buffer zone for the Virginia pine and could provide useful information on tension zone relationships between the two types.

Submitted by: Russell M. Burns Title: Forest Service RNA Coordinator Date: _____

Mailing Address: USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Approved: _____
Section Natural Area Chairman or
Natural Area Liaison Officer

Approved for Listing in Register of SAF Natural Areas: _____ _____
Chairman, Committee on Natural Areas Date

Committee on Natural Areas, Society of American Foresters,
5400 Grosvenor Lane, Washington, D.C. 20014

ESTABLISHMENT REPORT

REAS RUN RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Wayne Hoosier National Forest

Washington	Ohio
(County)	(State)

DESIGNATION ORDER

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Regulation U-4 of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, I hereby designate as the Reas Run Research Natural Area the lands described in the preceding report by G. W. Wendel and Ralph Willard, dated June 4,1974 ; Said lands shall hereafter be administered as a research natural area subject to the said regulations and instructions thereunder.

1-10-75
(DATE)

John R. McGuire
(CHIEF)

REAS RUN RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

INTRODUCTION

In December 1971 Ralph Willard, Timber Staff Officer for the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest, suggested to G. W. Wendel, Research Forester, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, that a Virginia Pine stand on the Marietta Purchase Unit, Athens District, might qualify as a Research Natural Area. Subsequently the stand was inspected by Wendel and District personnel in June 1972 and again in June 1973 by Ralph Willard (W-H), Al Elliser (W-H), and Dan Schmitt (NEFES). The following report is based on Wendel's plot data and the notes of the other observers.

PRINCIPAL DISTINGUISHING FEATURE

The dominant vegtation on the tract is a mature Virginia Pine (Pinus virginiana) stand corresponding to SAF type 79[1/]. Younger and smaller virginia pine stands occur throughout the area in a matrix of hardwoods.

Local topography consists of low, but fairly steep ridges and hills. The principal drainage in the immediate area is Reas Run which flows into the Ohio River near the small community of Wade.

Access to the area is from a road up Reas Run to County Route 9 which lies about one-quarter mile north of the Virginia Pine tract. The area has been prospected for oil and there are producing wells in the vicinity. Following expiration of the lease, a well within the tract was capped and the access road to it has been water-barred and seeded.

1/

Society of American Foresters 1954. Forest cover types of North America (Exclusive of Mexico). p. 27.

Population density in the area is low. The principal occupation of residents is dairying and feed grain production on rather small (usually less than 100 acres) acreages.

LOCATION

The proposed Research Natural Area includes a Virginia Pine stand lying along a SE trending ridge in the SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 15, T2NR6W (Fig. 1 and Fig. 1 A). The Forest Service owns surface rights and mineral rights, except oil and gas, to the tract and 500 acres of adjoining land, but the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 Sec. 15 is in private ownership and abuts, but does not include, the NW edge of the Virginia Pine tract. The proposed Research Natural Area lies wholly within the E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 15. The land south of the road in the SE 1/4, SW 1/4 is also privately owned.

AREA BY COVER TYPES

The natural area would include 35 acres of Virginia pine type (SAF type 79) and approximately 42 acres of oak-hickory and beech-maple-birch. The proposed natural area includes much of the ridge between Reas Run and an intermittent brook to the east.

Cover sheet (60)

PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The candidate natural area lies in country typical of the Hill region of Southeastern Ohio which forms part of the eroded Allegheny peneplain section of the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau[2/].

The rock base is shale and resistant sandstone. Relatively broad ridges in the vicinity of the proposed natural area vary between 1000-1200 feet in elevation. Slopes descend at the lower levels abruptly into V-shaped valleys.

The climate is temperate and humid with a frost-free season of 180 days and a mean annual potential evaporation of 34 inches; the minimum average January temperature is 24°F. and the mean maximum July temperature is 88°F.[3/]

2/ Fenneman, N. M. 1938. Physiography of Eastern United States. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 691 p.

3/ Lull, H. W. 1968. A Forest Atlas of the Northeast. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta., U. S. Forest Service. 46 pp.

APPRAISAL OF PROPOSED RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Flora

In gross characteristics the upper canopy is typical of second growth oak-hickory (with considerable variation in species composition) in the region. However fairly numerous stands of virginia pine and virginia-shortleaf pine occur in the hardwood matrix, usually on upper slopes and ridge tops. These stands originated on abandoned agricultural land, usually pasture. Forest survey reports show that forest coverage in the Hill Country of Ohio increased by one-third between 1952 and 1967[4/]. Most of the forests, hardwood and softwood, are in pole or sapling stages.

The Virginia Pine tract in the proposed research natural area differs from similar but smaller stands of Virginia Pine in the region in two respects: this stand is mature and its natural conversion to climax hardwood is fairly imminent.

Older residents in the area remember that the ridge top in the E 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 15 was farm land at the turn of the century. Annual ring counts on mature Virginia Pine in the tract confirm that the ridge top was abandoned for farm purposes between 1915 - 1920, i.e., the stand is 50-60 years old.

4/ DeBald, P. S. and R. E. McCay 1969. The Timber Resources of the Ohio Hill Country. USDA Forest Service Resource Bull. NE-14, 75 p.

In the Virginia pine tract the overstory is pure Virginia pine. The average height of the dominants and codominants is 55 feet. Plot data are summarized in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the diameter distribution on a per acre basis of Virginia Pine and the number of red maple in the 1"-5" d.b.h. class. Note the two distinct peaks in the Virginia Pine distribution. The 10 in. peak with its dotted line extension indicates the typical right-skewed normal distribution of an even-aged intolerant species: it is probably the distribution which existed in this stand 15-20 years ago with the mode then at 7-8 in.

The peak at 4 in. is unique. It suggests that the upper canopy is breaking up, permitting an age class, otherwise destined for extinction, to persist at least temporarily. The probable temporary life of the second story Virginia pine is indicated by the red maple point high above the 4 in. Virginia Pine peak and representing an only slightly smaller diameter class. One must assume that these are well established saplings capable of taking advantage of improved light conditions. Moreover the crossed line indicates continued recruitment of the hardwood component; many of the recruits will likely persist. The investigators estimated 8300 red maple seedlings per acre. They also estimated 9000 Virginia pine seedlings per acre. Since Virginia pine produces good seed crops annually[5/], recruitment of Virginia pine is continuous also, but seedling Virginia pine will only become established in persistent openings. The sizeable hardwood component suggests that few, if any, openings will persist.

5/ U. S. Forest Service 1948. Woody-Plant Seed Manual. Table 144, p.267.

The herbaceous and shrubby understory in the Virginia Pine tract consists of hardwood seedlings and saplings, sassafras, grape (Vitis sp.), service berry (Amelanchier sp.), cat brier (Smilax sp.), nettle (Urtica sp.), Viburnum sp. (principally acerifolium), Geum sp., and Sanicula sp. These shrubs and herbs are common in hardwood stands in this area. A notable exception is the presence of Pipsissewa (Chimaphila umbellata) which is often associated with conifer stands.

In summary the floristics of the Virginia Pine tract provide an unusual opportunity to study forest succession. The preliminary data presented in Table 1 and Figure 2 show that the Virginia Pine tract is now in a critical successional stage. If the tract is permitted to develop naturally, some unique problems in the dynamics of plant succession will be available for study. Such opportunities do not exist in climax forest stands, and this is no doubt the reason why successional types such as SAF 79 were included as candidates for Research Natural Areas.

The hardwood stand in the proposed natural area is without special interest, but it does serve two useful purposes: (1) it provides a substantial buffer area for the Virginia Pine tract and (2) the distinct border between the hardwood stand and the Virginia Pine tract can provide useful information on immigration and emigration in the tension zone between the two stands, if the proposed natural area remains undisturbed.

Geology

The observers noted no unusual geological features within the proposed natural area, which, by themselves, would commend the area for reservation. The general geology of the region has already been described.

It is possible that the sandstones in the area (probably Pennsylvanian) may be fossiliferous. There are no out crops in the proposed research natural area. The soils are chiefly Upshur silty clay loams which are considered moderately good agricultural soils.

Fauna

White tail deer and grouse utilize the area. It would be of interest to learn how diverse cover types are utilized by deer and grouse, but the appropriate studies could be conducted almost anywhere in the area. Research on microfaunal population dynamics, however, in the Virginia Pine tract could be particularly rewarding. The forest floor currently consists of a typical coniferous needle litter 1-2 in. thick and is probably quite acidic. But it receives a continuous input of hardwood leaf litter which will increase steadily (probably exponentially) with the passage of time. Consequently the microfaunal population within the Virginia Pine tract will likely change in species composition and densities. It is also possible, since the stand is mature, that the indigenous populations differ from those of nearby sapling and pole stands of Virginia Pine lying outside the proposed natural area.

Finally mature successional stands such as this Virginia Pine tract are in a precarious status. Their longevity is terminal, but the termination date cannot be confidently predicted. Insects and disease hasten the process. No unusual insect activity or pathological conditions were noted by the observers. But it is worth pointing out that should they develop, the organisms and processes could be closely monitored in the absence of any interference without undue concern for possible consequences beyond the limits of the proposed Research Natural Area. This is true because of the dispersed and isolated nature of the coniferous small tracts within the general hardwood forest of the region.

Minerals

The most important mineral resources of the area are oil and gas. A capped well lies within the proposed area. Producing wells occur in the vicinity, several, in fact, along Reas Run a mile or so below Deucher. The Forest Service does not possess oil and gas rights within the proposed area, but does own all other mineral rights. Consequently, the Forest Service and owners of the gas and oil rights should try to reach agreement that the surface of the RNA will not be disturbed.

Because of the energy crisis, prospecting activity in the vicinity of the proposed natural area is expected to increase, primarily for oil and gas but possibly also for coal, though coal values are believed to be minimal.

Finally mature successional stands such as this Virginia Pine tract are in a precarious status. Their longevity is terminal, but the termination date cannot be confidently predicted. Insects and disease hasten the process. No unusual insect activity or pathological conditions were noted by the observers. But it is worth pointing out that should they develop, the organisms and processes could be closely monitored in the absence of any interference without undue concern for possible consequences beyond the limits of the proposed Research Natural Area. This is true because of the dispersed and isolated nature of the coniferous small tracts within the general hardwood forest of the region.

Minerals

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Because of the energy crisis, prospecting activity in the vicinity of the proposed natural area is expected to increase, primarily for oil and gas but possibly also for coal, though coal values are believed to be minimal.

Producing wells outside the area would not appear to be an impediment to reserving it. A precedent already exists in the case of the Tionesta Natural Area where several producing wells are located close to the reserved area.

Recreation

There are no nearby developed recreation sites but the Forest Service is developing a recreation area (boat landing) on the Ohio River at Leith Run about 3.5 mi. S.W. of the proposed Research Natural Area. The area is hunted, primarily by residents, and trail bikers use oil access roads and trails in the vicinity. At the present both types of use have had little impact on the area; reservation of 77 acres as a Research Natural Area would have virtually no effect on future recreational activities.

Water Use

Reas Run, a portion of which would be included in the proposed area, has no fishing or water fowl value.

Potable water potential within the proposed natural area is not known, but even if it were substantial, it would not be needed. Local water is supplied by wells, but the population in this vicinity is not likely to increase dramatically. The favorable potential evaporation, the nearby Ohio River and numerous streams in the vicinity, all suggest that the reservation of the 80 acre proposed area would have little impact on the quantity or quality of water available in the vicinity.

Other Uses

A pipe line servicing a tank farm at St. Marys on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River some five miles from the proposed area is the closest pipe line. There are also several power lines on the West Virginia side of the river. The need for additional power and pipe line rights-of-way in the vicinity of the proposed natural area would seem to depend upon substantial population increases or, in the case of pipelines, on an expansion of oil refining and storage capacity. The Parkersburg-Marietta vicinity, some 15 miles from the proposed area, would likely be the first area subjected to such pressures. Development would almost certainly be concentrated along the Ohio River. At least on the Ohio side, future development on the River will likely be closely controlled by the State.

The road along Reas Run intersects the SW corner of the proposed natural area. There is also a trail which traverses the spur ridge, from County Route 9 on Bell Ridge to the toe of the spur in Reas Run. Upper portions of the trail have been used in the past by four-wheel drive vehicles and it is used in its entirety by motor bikes. Almost 20 chains of the trail would lie in the proposed natural area (Fig. 1).

Future improvement or construction along County Route 9 would have little impact on the proposed natural area since its closest approach is about 10 ch from the natural area. Opportunities for improvement, other than paving, are limited. Current traffic requirements are adequately handled by the existing road net.

Table 1. Stand Data, Virginia Pine Tract in Proposed Reas Run Natural Area

Dbh Class	Virginia Pine Trees/acre	Virginia Pine B.A./acre	Red Maple Trees/acre	Red Maple B.A./acre
0 - 1	9000	-	8325	-
1 - 5	33	1.12	67	4.28
5	60	8.16	-	
6	40	7.84	-	
7	33	8.81	-	
8	53	18.50	-	
9	57	25.19	-	
10	30	16.35	-	
11	23	15.18	-	
12	-	-	-	
13	3	2.77		
Total		103.92		4.28

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

K-9

Reply to: 4060 Research Facilities

Date: November 13, 1981

Subject: Reas Run Research Natural Area

To: Chief:

Per your request of November 6, I have enclosed the designation order for the Reas Run RNA. This appears to be the only original page in our file copy of the establishment report. I hope this will meet your need for an original copy.

Please note that I have replaced Tom Hubbard as RNA coordinator for the Eastern Region.

Devon Nelson

DEVON NELSON
RNA Coordinator of Planning,
Programming and Budgeting

Enclosure

[illegible]

NOV 19 1981

TIMBER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

WO

4060 Research Facilities November 6, 1981

Reas Run Research Natural Area

Dan Schmitt, NE Station, Broomall, PA

In looking through the Reas Run RNA file today I found that it contained 4 copies but no original of the establishment report. Please check your file, maybe we can work a swap, if you have the original.

RUSSELL M. BURNS

RUSSELL M. BURNS, Coordinator
Forest Service RNA Program
Timber Management Research

RMBurns/act/1201T/11-5-81

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20250

REPLY TO: 4860 Research Facilities

February 12, 1975

SUBJECT: Reas Run Research Natural Area

TO: Regional Forester, R-9
Dr. F. B. Clark, Director, NE

Enclosed is your copy of the approved Establishment Report and the signed Designation Order for the Reas Run Research Natural Area located on the Wayne Hoosier National Forest in Ohio. A set of these documents has been retained in Timber Management Research, WO.

The Region should take action to protect the area from mineral entry through initiation of withdrawal procedures. The Research Natural Area should also be recorded in the Region's Land Status Record and noted in the plans and maps of the Ranger District.

A local press release should be prepared jointly by you. Please send information copies to this office. The WO will issue a national press release to describe the RNA and the entire RNA program, and will send copies to R-9 and NE.

STANLEY L. KRUGMAN

for WARREN T. DOOLITTLE, Director
Timber Management Research

Enclosure

RPSchultz:pc

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

REPLY TO: 4960 Research Facilities February 12, 1975

SUBJECT: Rees Run Research Natural Area

TO: Director, NE

It is with pleasure that we add the Rees Run Research Natural Area to our growing system of Natural Areas.

We will make sure that this Area is included in the revised version of "Research Natural Areas 1968," the Directory of RNA's on Federal lands. We also want to provide a completed Check Sheet on this Area to the International Biological Programme, which is being done for all Forest Service RNA's.

Please have the enclosed filled out on the RNA, following IBP Handbook No. 4 and the instructions sent you March 19, 1969. Return the original to our office; we will forward it on to IBP.

STANLEY L. KRUGMAN

for WARREN T. DOOLITTLE, Director
Timber Management Research

Enclosure

RPSchultz/jds

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICU' RE
FOREST SERVICE
WO

REPLY TO: 4060 Research Facilities February 4, 1975

SUBJECT: Reas Run Research Natural Area

TO: M. B. Dickerman
Deputy Chief for Research

As you suggested, we changed the wording of one sentence on page 8 in the Establishment Report for the Reas Run Research Natural Area and in the correspondence clearance memorandum.

The sentence read, "Consequently, the Forest Service should enter into an agreement with the owner of the subsurface oil and gas rights to prohibit prospecting within the RNA." We changed this to read, "Consequently, the Forest Service and owners of the gas and oil rights should try to reach agreement that the surface of the RNA will not be disturbed."

The change was cleared with the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest, Region 9, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, and the Washington Office staffs of National Forest System, Land Classification, Lands, and Recreation Management.

The enclosed Establishment Report is now ready for the Chief's signature.

Warren T. Doolittle

WARREN T. DOOLITTLE, Director
Timber Management Research

Enclosures (3)

CORRESPONDENCE CLEARANCE SLIP	TMR	1/7/75
	AUTHOR: RPSchultz	FILE: 4060

INSTRUCTIONS: Use this form to route correspondence for clearance and signature. Indicate by "X" the action to be taken by each staff officer listed. Show any special instructions, comments or explanations in the space provided. List attachments to accompany material so they will not be overlooked.

NAME	ROOM NO.	INITIAL	SIGN	RELEASE
1. ~~Director, TMR~~	~~811 RP~~	x		
2. ~~Director, Lands~~ RY	~~1011 RP~~	x		
3. ~~Director, LC~~ JWS	~~1004 RP~~	x		
4. ~~Director, RN~~	4243 S		x	
5. ~~Deputy Chief, NFS~~	3016 S	x		
6. ~~Deputy Chief, R~~	3007 S		x	
7. ~~Chief~~	3008 S		x	
8.				
9. Please return to Rm. 811 RP				

The 77 acre proposed Reas Run Research Natural Area is located in the Wayne Hoosier National Forest, Washington County, Ohio. The area includes 35 acres of Virginia pine (SAF type 79) and approximately 42 acres of oak-hickory and maple-beech-birch (variants of SAF types 40 and 60).

The Virginia Pine Tract in the proposed RNA is mature and its natural conversion to climax hardwood is imminent. The area was abandoned from farming between 1915 and 1920. The floristics of this tract provide an unusual opportunity to study unique problems associated with dynamics of plant succession. The hardwood stand is without special interest but it provides a buffer zone for the Virginia pine and could provide useful information on tension zone relationships between the two types.

The Forest Service does not possess oil and gas rights within the proposed area, but does own all other mineral rights. A capped well lies within the proposed area. The Forest Service and owners of the gas and oil rights should try to reach agreement that the surface of the RNA will not be disturbed. The impact of withdrawing this area from other use is negligible.

I recommend approval of the establishment report and creation of the Reas Run Research Natural Area.

Robert Schultz

INITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUI RE
FOREST SERVICE

NEFES
Concord - Mast Roads
P. O. Box 640 - Durham, N. H. 03824

REPLY TO: 4060 December 17,1974

SUBJECT: Proposed Reas Run Natural Area Report

TO: Warren T. Doolittle, Director Timber Management Research
Washington

Attention: Robert Schultz, TMR Research

There are enclosed nine (9) corrected reports. The overlay has also been changed so that it is less confusing. Sorry I made the acreage mistakes in the report since the location description was correct as written. I also accepted most other changes you suggested.

Do you have an extra copy of the Research Natural Area Directory? The Station, of course, has a copy, but I would like one here for my own use.

Dan Schmitt

D. M. SCHMITT
Assistant Station Director
For Continuing Research, Durham, N. H.

Enclosures

DMS/aam

INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

SECTION CT: CONSERVATION OF TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

CHECK SHEET (Mark VII) FOR SURVEY OF IBP AREAS*

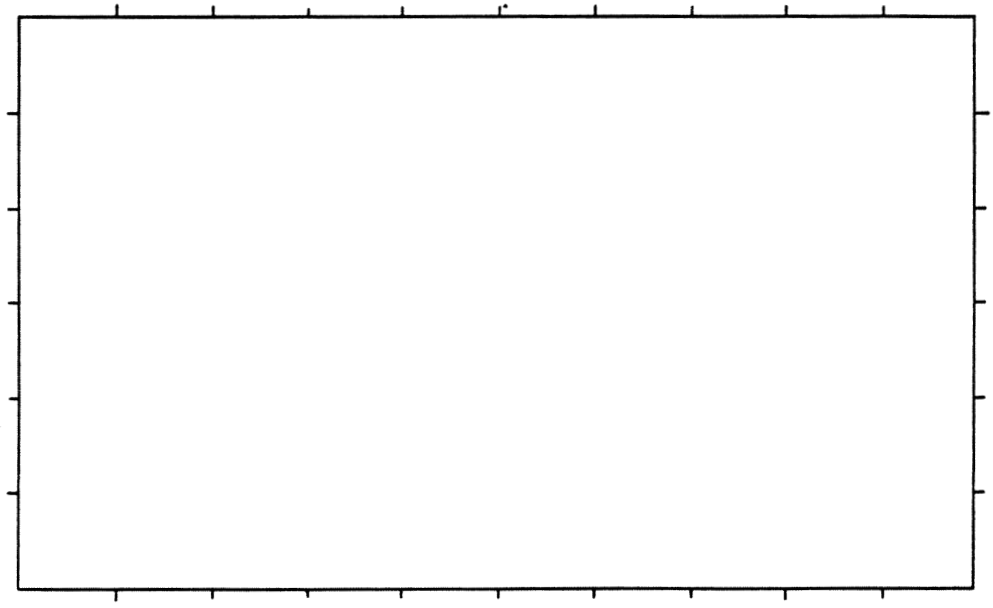
To be completed with reference to the GUIDE TO THE CHECK SHEET

Serial Number | | | | | | | |

For Data Centre Use only

1. 1. Name of surveyor ..... D M Schmitt .....
   2. Address of surveyor ..... Forestry Sciences Laboratory .....
   ..... NE Forest Exp. Station .....
   ..... P.O. Box 640 Durham, N.H. 03824 .....
   3. Check Sheet completed (a) on site ..... (b) from records ..... ✓ .....
   4. Date Check Sheet completed ..... 4-25-75 .....

2. 1. Name of IBP Area ..... Ross Run .....
   2. Name of IBP Subdivision (or serial letter) .....
   3. Map of IBP Area* showing boundaries attached? Yes ... ✓ ... No .....
   4. Sketch map of IBP Area*. Please mark direction of north, the scale and grid numbers where applicable.



* For " IBP Area ", read IBP Area **and/or** IBP Subdivision.

For Data Centre Use only

3. **Location of IBP Area***

1. Latitude 39 ° 20' 15" N/S Longitude 81 ° 11' W
2. Country United States

State or Province Ohio County Washington

(State or Province ..... County .....)

4. **Administration**

National 1. Official category Wayne - Hoosier National Forest, U.S. Forest Service

2. Address of administration Supervisor, Wayne - Hoosier National Forest
U.S. Forest Service
1615 J St., Bedford, Indiana 47421
U.S.A.

International Class

3.

Included in U.N. List	Rejected from U.N. List	Area with formal conservation status	No formal cons. status
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

5. **Characteristics of IBP Area***

1. Surface area (state units of measurement) 77 Acres (31.2 Ha)
2. Altitude (state units of measurement) Maximum 1100 ft (335 m)
Minimum 720 ft (217 m)

6. **Climate**

Nearest climatological station :

1. Name Parkersburg, W. Va.
2. Climatological station on IBP Area*? Yes ..... No X
3. If (2) not, distance from edge of IBP Area* (state units) 20 mi (32.2 km)
4. Direction from IBP Area* S 60° W
5. Additional data sheet attached? Yes ..... No X

For Data Centre Use only

7. **Vegetation and Soil**

1 **Vegetation**

Community Reference Number	Vegetation Code: Primary Structural Group	Class	Group	Formation	Sub-Formation	Plant communities (give usual name using full Latin names of a species where applicable)	Area (state units)
1	1	A	1	7	(a)	e Pinus virginiana	35 Acres
2	1	A	2	1	e	Acer rubrum – Fagus grandifolia	42 Acres
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

For Data Centre Use only

7. (cont.) 2 **Soil**

Community Reference Number	Soil type	Other notes
1	F5	Brown podzol (Upshur silty clay loam)
2	F5	Base : shales underlain by sandstone
3		(no outcrops of sandstone) Area -
4		dissected penc plain (Allegheny) well-
5		drained. Moderate humus content to
6		10 cm Litter layer poorly developed
7		& changing mor → mull as succession
8		from pine → hardwood proceeds
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

For Data Centre Use only

8. **Similar Communities in Country (~~or State~~)**

Community Reference Number	Protected					Protected and Unprotected				
	Abundant	Infrequent	None known	Decreasing	Increasing	Abundant	Infrequent	None known	Decreasing	Increasing
1	X			X		X				X
2	X				X	X				X
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

For Data Centre Use only

9. **Landscape**

1. General Landscape (give brief description) ..... Low but steep ridges & hills .....

2. Relief Type

	Flat	Undulating (0)-200 m.	Hilly 200-1000 m.	Mountainous > 1000 m.	%
Sharply dissected			60		60
Gently dissected					
Incised			40		40
Skeletonised					
%					100%

3. Special landscape features (list) ..... None .....

10. **Coastline of IBP Area***

1. Protected bays and/or inlets — Many ☐ Few ☐ None ☐

2. Substratum. % of coast

Rock	Boulder Beach	Shingle Beach	Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Mud	Coral	Ice

3. Physiography. % of coast

Cliffed	Sloping	Flat

4. Special Coastal Features (list) .....

5. Tide. Maximum range (state units of measurement) .....

6. Total length of coastline :

Less than 1 km. ☐ 1-10 km. ☐ Above 10 km. ☐

For Data Centre Use only

11. **Freshwater within IBP Area***

1.

	Permanent	Intermittent
General		
Standing		
Running	X	

2. Standing Water

	Permanent	Intermittent	Unproductive	Productive
Swamps				
Ponds				
Lakes				

3. Running Water

	Permanent	Intermittent
Springs, cold		
Springs, hot		
Streams	X	
Rivers		

4. Special freshwater features ..... None .....

.....

12. **Salt and Brackish Water within IBP Area***

Salt Lakes		Lagoon		.....	
Estuaries		Salt pools		.....	

13. **Adjacent Water Bodies (not within IBP Area*)**

1. Fresh [ ] Lake [ ] River [X] Stream [ ]

2. Salt and Brackish

Estuary	Salt lake	Salt pool	Lagoon	Ocean		

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14. **Outstanding Floral and Faunal Features**

1. None ...X.....

2. Fauna

	Species diversity	Abundance of individuals	Superabundance of individuals	Rare species	Threatened/Relict species	Spp. of biogeographical interest	Exceptional Associations	Breeding or Nesting Populations	Migrating Populations	Wintering Populations		
Mammalia												
Aves												
Reptilia												
Amphibia												
Pisces												
Insecta												

3. Names of main threatened, endemic, relict and rare species

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4. Flora

	Species diversity	Abundance of particular species	Rare species	Threatened/relict species	Spp. of biogeographical interest	Exceptional associations	Outstanding specimens				
Angiospermae :											
trees											
shrubs											
herbs											
grass											
Gymnospermae											
Pteridophyta											
Bryophyta											
Lichens and Algae											

5. Names of main threatened, endemic, relict and rare species

.....

.....

.....

15. **Exceptional Interest of IBP Area***

Mature Virginia pine with well developed hardwood understory. Research & demonstration vegetation dynamics; also opportunity to follow changes in litter & soil fauna as plant succession proceeds. Natural type conversion expected to occur in next 15-30 yrs.

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16. **Significant Human Impact**

1. General : None in entire IBP Area* .....

None in part of IBP Area* .....

Impact on entire IBP Area* ..... X .....

2. Particular

	Past impact	Present impact	Trend			
			Increasing	Decreasing	No change	No information
Cultivation	X				X	
Drainage						
Other soil disturbance						
Grazing	X				X	
Selective flora disturbance						
Logging						
Plantation						
Hunting		X			X	
Removal of predators						
Pesticides						
Introductions — plants						
Introductions — animals						
Fire	X					X
Permanent habitation						
Recreation and tourism	X	X	X			
Research						X

3. Additional details on each type of impact attached?

Yes ..... No ..... X .....

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17. **Conservation Status**

	Protection			Utilisation			Conservation Management			Permitted Research		
	none	partial	total	none	controlled	uncontrolled	none	to alter status	to maintain status	experimental	observational	prohibited
Flora			X	X					X		X	
Fauna		X			X				X		X	
Non-living					X				X			

18. **References**

1. List major biological/geographical references for the IBP Area.

   Sheet attached? Yes ..... No ..X.....

2. List main maps available for the IBP Area.

   List attached? Yes ..... No ..X.....

3. Aerial photographs for the IBP Area available?

   For whole area ..X..... For part of area ..... None .....

19. **Other Relevant Information**

Signed David McSchmidt
(Surveyor)

Name of (RNA) or cRNA Rose Run Ranger District Marietta

Site visit conducted by: K Boyle

Date of checkup 3/25/97 Form completed by: K. Boyle

1. **FACILITY/BOUNDARY CONDITIONS** (note on map):

___Signs - Boundary ___ ___Fences ✓Gates ___Parking
Statutory ___
Cooperator ___ ___Roads ___Trails ___Culverts/Ditches
Interpretive ___
Other ___ ___Bridges/Boardwalks ___Boundary Line

___Shoreline ___Flow Obstruction ___Water Quality/Pollution ___Other(specify)

Current Condition: Gate - ok

Suggested Action:

2. **COMMUNITY INTEGRITY/NATURAL IMPACTS** (note on map):

___Insects/Disease ___Fire ___Flooding ✓Undesireable/Exotic Species Encroachment/Introduction

✓Plant/Animal Mortality ___Overbrowsing ___Other Animal Damage

___Erosion/Siltation ___Wind damage ___Other (specify)

Current Condition: Old House site - Junkelow
Lot of VA Pine aging

Suggested Action:

3. **PUBLIC USES WITHIN AREA** (note on map):

___Camping ___ORV/Snowmobile/Motor Vehicle ✓Hunting ___Fishing ✓Hiking

___Horseback riding ___Grazing ___Other (specify)

Current Condition: Hiking - Designated No. Country Trail
Oil/gas well w/line

Suggested Action:

4. **EVIDENCE OF USE OR ENCROACHMENT FACTORS WITHIN AREA** (note on map): No

___Unauthorized Trails ___Plant/Animal Disturbance ___Trampling/Soil Compaction

___Littering/Dumping ___Vandalism ___Timber Trespass ___Erosion/Siltation

___Trespass (to private land) ___Geologic/Archaeologic Feature Damage

___Fire-Related Activities ___Mineral Activities ___Other (specify)

Current Condition:

Suggested Action:

5. **POTENTIAL IMPACTS IN VICINITY BUT OUTSIDE AREA** (note on map): None

___Livestock Grazing ___Ditching/Draining ___Herbicide/Insecticide (use/drift)

___Timber Activity ___Mineral Activity ___Other (specify)

Current Condition:

Suggested Action:

6. **RESEARCH AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES EVIDENT WITHIN AREA** ✓Yes ___No

___Permanent plot or monitoring/reference markers (intact?)

✓Flagging/other materials (removed for completed studies?)

___Evidence of activity damage to: ___soils ___riparian or aquatic areas ___trees/vegetation ___animals ___other (specify)

Current Condition: From McKeen Light Study

Suggested Action:

Overall: looks the same as 1995. Ridge west of oil well - old KA-pines block trail - no use has occured.

(X) Exotics:
old house site:
Daffodils, vinca, multiflora rose, Japanese Honeysuckle
very disturbed